## **EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE**

## Patent Abstracts of Japan

**PUBLICATION NUMBER** 

08242860

Met Thr Ala Gln Gln His Leu Ser Arg Arg Arg Net Leu Gly Met Ala 10 Ala Phe Gly Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Ala Ala Pro

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24-09-96

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APPLICATION DATE

07-03-95

40

Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Asp Gly Gly Tyr Val 45

**APPLICATION NUMBER** 

07047339

Pro Ala Val Val lie Cly Thr Cly Tyr Cly Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Leu

50 55

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AISUI SHIGENORI;

INT.CL.

TITLE

: C12N 15/09 C12N 1/21 C12N 9/04

C12Q 1/26 C12Q 1/60 // C12Q 1/28

C12Q 1/44 (C12N 15/09 , C12R

1:465 ), (C12N 1/21 , C12R 1:19 ),

(C12N 9/04 , C12R 1:465 ), (C12N

9/04 , C12R 1:19 )

Phe Cys Tyr His Pro Leu Gly Gly Cys Val Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Asp

485 490

Asp Tyr Cly Arg Yal Ala Cly Tyr Lys Asn Leo Tyr Val The Asp Gly

500 505

Ser Leu Ile Pro Gly Ser Val Gly Val Asn Pro Phe Val Thr Ile Thr

515 520

MODIFIED ENZYME HAVING

CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE ACTIVITY

Ala Leu Ala Glu Arg Asn Val Glu Arg He He Lys Gln Asp Val Thr

535 540

Ala Ser

545

ABSTRACT :

PURPOSE: To obtain a modified enzyme-coding gene, having high stability, enabling the practice of measurement of cholesterol activities with high reliability, useful as a reagent, etc., for clinical tests and improved in thermostability and useful for creating the subject enzyme according to the genetic engineering.

CONSTITUTION: This modified enzyme-coding gene codes for an amino acid sequence in which at least one amino acid residue of an amino acid sequence ranging from the amino terminal to an active site is substituted, inserted or deficient in a primary structure of a precursor protein of a cholesterol oxidase (e.g. the primary structure having an amino acid sequence of the formula in the precursor protein of the cholesterol oxidase produced by Streptomyces sp. ASA-COO). A gene, etc., coding for the amino acid sequence in which Ser residue at the 103rd position is substituted with Thr residue are preferred. This creation of the modified enzyme can be achieved according to a genetic engineering technique such as transduction of a site-specific variation into the amino acid sequence of the formula.

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